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system, though working great hardship for the operatives, entailed the bringing-together of many laborers with common interests and thus evolved the socialized worker with strong class-consciousness that made itself felt in the Chartist movement and finally won equal political rights for the workers. The same discontent that roused the workers of the last century to demand political equality must hereafter be turned to account in the struggle for social equality so that "every man capable of industry shall be rewarded for his labor, not only with a loaf of bread but with hours of fruitful leisure." There is a suggestion that Socialism may be a factor in bringing about this change, but that point is not made clear. At any rate, it must be some form of industrial readjustment that can accomplish the solution of our present social difficulties.

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*Power and the Plow.* By L. W. ELLIS and EDWARD A. RUMELY. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. 315. \$1.50.

The principal thesis of this book, following a rather lengthy treatment of the technical aspect of power and its application to plowing, is the proposition that the horse is unable to furnish the necessary supply of cheap power for plowing, required by the increasing demand for food-stuffs, and that this demand may be met by a much wider application of mechanical power. Assuming conditions of large-scale production, the gas tractor is ranked first, the steam tractor, second, and the horse third in cost and efficiency. The style of the book is vivid; the data presented are striking and suggestive rather than conclusive. The importance of mechanical power is apparently overemphasized and the conclusions as to its profitable extension to plowing are pushed farther than farm conditions seem to warrant. In fact, an apparent lack of familiarity with farm conditions renders the book of doubtful value in a wide, practical sense.

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*Psychology of the Stock Market.* By C. G. SELDEN. New York: Ticker Publishing Co., 1912. 16mo, pp. 120. \$1.00.

The author has attempted to point out the principal psychological factors involved in stock speculation, and to attribute to the interplay of such psychical forces its influences upon price fluctuations. Among the more obvious factors he emphasizes the liability of the speculator to become prejudiced because of his own position in the market, and especially his tendency to act, not on the basis of facts, but on what he believes will be the probable effect of such facts upon the minds of other traders. The primary object of the book is to offer practical guidance toward successful speculation. While the analysis evidences rather keen perception, there is no attempt at working out a causal organic theory. As a scientific contribution, it is, therefore, only a suggestion of what might be accomplished in this direction.